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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-161  
Tuesday  
20 August 1991

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## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-161

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20 August 1991

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## Cameroon

### Former Prime Minister Returns From Exile

LD1808093191 Paris Radio France International  
in French 0630 GMT 18 Aug 91

[Text] Former prime minister Bello Bouba Maigari has returned to Cameroon. After seven years of voluntary exile he was welcomed at Douala airport by thousands of supporters yesterday. A large number of these supporters were Muslims from the north of the country dressed in light green, the colour of the opposition party, the National Union for Democracy and Progress in Cameroon, which is supporting the former prime minister. Bello Bouba explained his return:

[Begib Bello Bouba recording] Today democracy is not what everybody wishes, but at least there is an opening up, and I come to join my fellow countrymen who are struggling for the institution of real democracy. I am a militant in a political party—it is not a secret anymore—and I intend to continue the political struggle with my comrades within this framework. [end recording]

Still in Cameroon, it seems that more than 250 prisoners were freed in Douala Friday evening. They were among hundreds of people arrested on 4 August during a banned demonstration.

## Central African Republic

### Kolingba Addresses RDC Extraordinary Congress

AB1808120091 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television  
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Speech by President Andre Kolingba at the opening session of the extraordinary congress of the Central African Democratic Rally on 17 August in Bangui—recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters of the Central African Democratic Rally [RDC], I warmly welcome and thank you for being here at a time when one's friends count, especially at this moment when among brothers and sisters we must remain united while leaving our doors open to others. My thanks also go to all the staunch activists who are not among us today simply because they have been prevented from attending this congress.

Since the congress of Berberati, the Central African Republic [CAR], like many African countries, has been experiencing changes that keep people's attention. We are witnessing various events that are shaking our society and which endlessly get the RDC's attention. It is gratifying that Parliament has adopted the constitutional reform that I proposed to the nation. This reform has incontestably changed many habits and given rise to new reflexes. It breaks away from the orientations of the Berberati congress which recommended the continuation of the democratic experience within the one-party system, that of the RDC.

We are now involving ourselves in the multiparty democratic system. Henceforth, this system will basically dictate the political environment in which all the active forces of the nation will militate, anxious about the country's development and prosperity. It is therefore urgent to debate the rallying of the nation and its future outlook. It is exactly the purpose of this extraordinary congress which should enable us to develop a more solid and reliable plan regarding an uncertain future. [passage omitted]

Brothers and sisters, we stand for the freedom of opinion, but be vigilant vis-a-vis those who doubt today and deny the recent past in order to have good conscience. Some of us went as far as considering opportunism an art, but whatever the harness of the times, despite their betrayal, we should never give in to discouragement nor cease to persevere in the struggle to attain our objectives. Our current difficulties should not hide our gains which have so far ensured stability, civil peace, and credibility regarding international financial institutions. To disregard this would simply mean disregarding history.

We have worked relentlessly to create conditions for national solidarity. Since the first vocation of the RDC is to unite, it is perfectly integrated in the context of the multiparty system through its faith in the virtues of tolerance and love. The RDC must therefore be perfectly at ease to assume an integral multiparty democracy based on the spirit of brotherhood, hard work, and progress, in conformity with its motto. It will thus efficiently respond to the serious challenges facing us by not wasting any opportunity to impose itself as an unavoidable force. If the RDC is no longer the sole party, it must remain a party worthy of faith predominant in the national cause through its large number of activists. It must play a specific and prestigious role and be always more constructive and influential in the national political life in order to lead our country toward the plenitude of its civic and moral values.

For the voice of the CAR to go high up and loud, the RDC must be in the limelight. Think now about all the major problems affecting the nation in order to make the best proposals at the big national debate that will take place soon. You will easily understand that now more than ever we must mobilize ourselves and reconstitute our forces in order to preserve our arms and remain spearhead of development in the country. The RDC will therefore attach itself to the triumph of the clarity of opinions and the spirit of making decisions. This spirit is demanded at this time when we must be politically involved and active in an atmosphere of dialogue and respect for other parties. In this regard, our combativeness must be based on the truth, the only thing that gives the people their true force.

All this supposes, of course, a revision of the statutes and rules of procedure of our party and the confirmation or renewal of the members of the leading bodies of the RDC by respecting, of course, the rules of internal democracy.

This last point seems decisive to me in respecting everyone's opinion, owing to the numerous choices that now exist, and giving precedence to sincerity and performance in a rivalry in which we have to use sound forces that hypocrisy and underhand dealing cannot guarantee. Democracy stresses a fundamental condition: respect of the Constitution, respect of the laws, and respect of those in power. There must be an unflinching agreement so that the verdicts of elections must be known and implemented by all.

Supported by the CAR people and, in his determination to abide by the implementation of the political pluralism to the letter, the president of the Republic and father of the nation cannot be an impediment to such and such a component of the national political forces. Consequently, as president of all CAR people and guarantor of national unity and in the interest of the honest game of democracy, as of today I give up my mandate as chairman of the RDC. The amendments to the statutes will take into account the provisions of the organic law No. 91004 of 4 July 1991 on the one hand, and on the other, my clear willingness to assume my responsibility as president of all Central Africans by putting myself above all political parties.

The present congress must give a new impulse to our fight for the defense of the interests of the nation. This extraordinary congress represents for all activists of the RDC the choice between the resolution to always forge ahead and win and immobility and desertion. I wish your proceedings full success. Thank you.

### Chad

#### President Deby Receives al-Qadhdhafi Invitation

AB1808121591 Ndjamena RNT Radio in French  
1900 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Today at the Presidential Palace the head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, received a Libyan delegation and a Burkinabe emissary who is a personal adviser to President Blaise Compaore. The seven-man Libyan People's Committee delegation was led by ('Ali Ibrahim al-Yungi) of the Consultative Committee of the Arab Maghreb Union. According to our reporter Jean-Marie Manou-Ntao, the delegation went to deliver an invitation from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Idriss Deby to attend the ceremonies marking the opening of the great artificial lake in Benghazi constructed by Libya. [passage omitted]

### Gabon

#### Bongo Addresses Nation on Independence Anniversary

AB1808101091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Text] Gabon today celebrated the 31st anniversary of its independence. To mark the occasion, President Omar

Bongo addressed the nation yesterday. On the political scene, the Gabonese head of state reiterated his willingness to see the democratic process consolidated and national unity preserved. The Gabonese head of state also sounded a note of warning to some political party leaders.

[Begin Bongo recording] Despite the great importance that we attach to this day, 17 August, I would like to remind you and to appeal to the conscience of all those who think that they can take over power by violence, by force, by intimidation, and by mind poisoning. Once again I am saying that I will never give in and I will never leave myself to be overwhelmed by those who think that it is necessary to use some mystical means to come to power.

We, the people of Gabon, having unanimously acclaimed and adopted the Constitution through the voice of their national representation, we must respect it. We must work with this Constitution, and I will not pardon these agitators, these power-hungry people, and these parties that think that it is through violence that they can endear themselves to the people of Gabon. Today we can see that some political leaders are going around with a group of armed men, but as of today I am giving very firm instructions to the security forces to begin disarming those who do not have the license to possess firearms. Henceforth it is only the ballot box that will decide. [end recording]

Touching on the economic situation, President Bongo, said the overall balance sheet of the past 31 years of independence was positive, but he did not fail to underline the serious economic difficulties the country has been facing for some years now. According to Omar Bongo, this calls for the need to pursue the policy of reorganizing the public finance.

[Begin Bongo recording] This reorganization must help to progressively reduce the deficit with savings from the budget. This reorganization will also be the outcome of the reorganization of the parastatal sector. Concerning equipment throughout the country, I can say that the government's program on this issue is improving considerably. Special emphasis has been laid on road construction, on constructing schools, and on repairing and constructing hospitals and dispensaries.

In the field of employment, the government's policy must consist of fighting unemployment and raising the level of professionalism. Naturally, this means that training must be adapted to the needs of the country. [end recording]

President Bongo also touched on the educational crisis which has been facing the country for almost one year now and expressed the hope that the school year would

be completed and appealed to the patriotism of each and everyone for the resumption of classes. Let us listen to the Gabonese head of state.

[Begin Bongo recording] Concerning the educational system, I have made it a point to reaffirm my willingness to see the present academic year come to a successful end and see the next school year completed in a positive fashion. This obviously means that efforts must be made by each and every one to find solutions to the ills facing our educational system through negotiation and dialogue. This is why I am appealing to the patriotism of the teaching body so that the childrens' future is not sacrificed on the altar of political battles. This patriotism must accompany and complete the appreciable efforts made over the past few days by the government in the construction of classes, the provision of school equipment and the provision of better conditions of service for the teachers. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 2046 GMT on 16 August reports: "This evening in Libreville, Gabonese President Omar Bongo issued a warning to 'certain political leaders who are going around with multitudes of armed men and who have built training camps to carry out guerrilla activities in the urban areas.'"]

## Rwanda

### President Discusses Upcoming Gbadolite Meeting

EA1708143291 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700  
GMT 16 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, held his first meeting with representatives of the five registered political parties in our country. [passage omitted]

[Begin Habyarimana recording] I was supposed to go to Gbadolite, Zaire, to a planned meeting, but the meeting has been postponed until 19 August, a date which is not yet certain. The Gbadolite meeting will bring together heads of state of countries neighboring Rwanda and the Nigerian head of state, Ibrahim Babangida, who is the current OAU chairman, to study ways of bringing back peace to our region. At the meeting, we will recall our respect for all the agreements we have reached to end the war and enable the refugees to return home.

The minister of foreign affairs will brief you later on how the previous meetings were conducted and especially on how the agreements were respected so that those who have suggestions may present them so that we get the suggestions and forward them to the Gbadolite meeting on behalf of Rwanda. [passage omitted]

## Ethiopia

### Agreement With Israel on Airlift of Jews Denied

TA1908165791 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1610 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] Today Ethiopia categorically denied reports originating in Israel about an agreement to airlift the 2,600 Jews who stayed behind after Operation Solomon. In a communique released a short time ago, the Ethiopian foreign minister states that no agreement for the airlift of Ethiopian Jews has been signed and that the issue has not at all been discussed with the Israeli authorities.

## Kenya

### Moi Says Multiparty System To Cause 'Chaos'

EA1908155691 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today joined other worshipers at St. Kizito Catholic Church, Londiani, in Kericho District. The sermon was delivered by the church chairman, Mr. Francis Ngige. Speaking to the congregation outside the church after the service, President Moi called on the followers of the various denominations in the country to be the salt and light of the society. [passage omitted]

He said many African countries were suffering due to chaos after adopting foreign ideologies without much thought. He pointed out that outsiders, after plunging countries into chaos, left for their own countries to leave Africans killing one another. Noting that human life was precious, President Moi said he would never adopt policies which would plunge the country into chaos. Moreover, the president said, Kenyans did not have extra lives to lose, adding that the government will not adopt a multiparty political system at this time because the society was not cohesive enough. He said such a political system would lead to political chaos and retardation of development. President Moi urged leaders to preach unity in the country and to lead v... anchi [citizens] in development efforts which will improve their welfare.

## Somalia

### United Somali Front News Conference in Djibouti

EA1808095591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1700 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Leaders of the United Somali Front [USF], who were among the six political groups that participated in the Djibouti Somali National Reconciliation Conference, have come to attend the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed as president of the Somali Republic. Today they held a news conference at Weheliyeh Hotel in Mogadishu.

Speaking to the government reporters, Mr. Abdirahman Dualeh Ali, the chairman of the USF, said that his organization would participate in the significant swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Ali Mahdi as the president of the Somali Republic in Mogadishu, saying it was one of the points agreed by the organization in Djibouti City. He spoke about how he and his delegation were happy to participate alongside the six groups that had attended the Djibouti conference.

Asked about relations between the USF and other organizations and whether or not the USF had held any contacts with them since the end of the Djibouti conference, the chairman said the USF had good relations with all political organizations in the country, noting that the USF and Somali Democratic Alliance, which he said came from the same region, shared the same stance on the unity of Somalia and its people. He said his organization had met with some of the organizations, such as the United Somali Congress, and was expected to meet with other organizations.

Finally, Mr. Abdirahman Dualeh Ali called on the supporters of the USF and the Somali people in general to bring about peace in Somalia and participate in the reconstruction of the country, which he said had been subjected for 21 years to destruction by the dictator. On the same occasion, Ali Sheikh Ibrahim Arayeh, a spokesman for the USF, pointed out that they were happy to have come to Mogadishu, saying the USF was one of the first organizations which supported Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed to retain the presidency for two years. He pledged that the USF would implement the Djibouti resolutions. [passage omitted]

### Ali Mahdi Sworn In

EA1808221891 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1700 GMT 18 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed was today sworn in as the president of the Somali Republic in a ceremony held at the People's Hall, Mogadishu. The president was sworn in by Sheikh Hussein Abokar.

The swearing-in ceremony was attended by the reconciliation elders' committee, delegates of the six political groups that participated in the Djibouti conference, government officials, some of the ambassadors accredited to Somalia, representatives of international agencies, clerics, elders, and invited members of the public.

Delivering an important speech after the ceremony, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, spoke about the political, economic, security, and social issues awaiting the government and pledged that he would discharge the huge responsibility entrusted to him with justice and equality.

The president said that during the next two years the government would work to maintain peace and to focus on stability, to rehabilitate the government and national management, to decentralize power, to preserve justice



and human rights, to form a free market economy, to revitalize the country's economy, to draft a constitution reflecting the Somali culture, tradition, and [word indistinct] the Somali people, to form a democratic system, and to organize free elections. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the new president of the Somali Republic, said that the people's uprising was not based on tribal objectives but was a popular uprising which enabled the destruction of the fascist regime. [passage omitted]

He added that the Somali people would not tolerate the evil activities of Siad Barre and his supporters that were being perpetrated against some areas of the country. President Mahdi appealed to all fronts fighting for justice to jointly confront and destroy this enemy.

Speaking about Somali national unity, Mr. Ali Mahdi said that it was the foundation and existence of the Somali people who he said share a common religion, language, economy, and culture. The Somali people will never approve of anyone destroying this age-old unity.

President Mahdi pledged on behalf of the government that he would follow any course that could strengthen the Somali unity and convince the brother Northerners who believed in dismantling the country of our unity. He added that the destruction brought to the northern regions was not caused by the Somali people living in the south but was brought about by the dictatorial regime that destroyed all of Somalia.

Regarding security, President Mahdi said that the people expected the restoration of security and stability following the toppling of the dictator. He did say that it was unfortunate to see pillaging, looting, and killing, slowing economic activity and increasing the unemployment rate and the human influx into the capital. Taking this phenomenon into account, the government would give first priority to maintaining peace with the help of the fronts fighting for justice, elders, peacekeepers, and the general Somali public.

Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed made it clear that Somalia would respect the agreements signed with governments and international and Arab organizations. He particularly noted that Somalia is part of the Muslim and Arab world, which we consider brothers.

He went on to say that the Somali Government and its people welcome the new government in Ethiopia and would work with them on the basis of respect, cooperation, and good neighborliness, which would create a new era that will bring peace and prosperity among the two peoples.

We would like particularly to hail the century-old historical and cultural relations between Somalia and Italy. Speaking on behalf of the Somali people, I would like to express my belief that these age-old relations will be strengthened. I do not forget the previous crucial Italian economic development assistance.

Given the friendly relations between Italy and Somalia and the new phenomenon in Somalia, it is historically imperative that the Italian Government, people, and democratic forces play an important role in the reconstruction of Somalia and send emergency humanitarian aid, said President Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed expressed his gratitude to Hasan Gouled Aptidon and to the Djibouti Government and people who he said played an unforgettable role in the Somali national reconciliation conference, which produced indispensable resolutions. He extended his special thanks to King Fahd and the Saudi Government and people. He also thanked President Husni Mubarak of Egypt and president Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of Libya for their role in reconciling the Somali people and for the humanitarian aid they extended, pointing out that the Somali people would remember their brotherly assistance.

In the same vein, the president thanked President Yoweri Museveni and the Ugandan people and Arab governments such as the UAE, Oman, Algeria, Bahrain, Sudan, and Yemen who provided Somalia with [word indistinct] assistance.

President Ali Mahdi made it clear that the Somali people are experiencing acute problems, which, he said, affected every individual and family. He prayed to God that this meeting would lead the brother Somali people on the path of unity, understanding, cooperation, progress, and prosperity. He appealed to brotherly and friendly countries to provide Somalia with emergency humanitarian aid and economic assistance to enable the country to reconstruct its economy.

Before the president, leaders of the six political groups that participated in the Djibouti conference delivered their speeches of pledges and support. They congratulated Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed on his appointment as the president and pledged that they would give the president material and moral support to enable him to discharge his national responsibility with the hope of bringing about a lasting peace in Somalia. They also gave accounts of what the righteous fighter organizations went through.

The president was given an honorary salute by the contingents of the Somali Police Force. During the ceremony, the Waberi National Troops and the Bondheere District Band sang patriotic songs.

#### **\* Committee Member on Forming Government**

91AA0543A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
14 Jul 91 p 3

[Interview with Member of Committee of Somali Wise Men with Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Djibouti; date not given]

[Text] The Somali Reconciliation Conference is holding its second session today. Djibouti President Hassan

Gouled Aptidon will inaugurate the conference, after which it will continue its meetings under the chairmanship of Aden Abdulle Osman, a former Somali president. He is now chairman of the Committee of Wise Men, which consists of five independent Somalis from the north and the south, thus automatically representing the main Somali tribes and their branches.

The first session of the conference has laid down the basis of reconciliation, confirmed the unity of Somalia, and endorsed the establishment of a strong central government in Mogadishu to be elected by the conference during its second session.

At the end of the first session, it was decided that delegation members should go back to their regions in order to brief their supporters about what has been decided, and to hold reconciliation meetings with their supporters there that would end the state of tension resulting from frustrations with Siad Barre's rule. Barre was considered to belong to the Darod tribes. Meanwhile, the Haawiye and Issak tribes were opposed to the regime and strongly felt that they were being discriminated against during Siad Barre's rule. During the first session of the Somali Reconciliation Conference, several attempts were made to convince the ruling Nationalist Movement in the north to attend the conference, but it refused. Not content with refusing to attend, it also refused to receive a committee set up by the conference to visit the north in order to acquaint its leadership with the resolutions adopted and to invite it to join the present session.

After certain efforts and several attempts, the North Somalia leadership received [Osman Mohamed Jabali], a member of the Committee of Wise Men. His plane landed in Bera, the summer headquarters of the Northern government headed by Abdirahman Ahmed Ali. He held several meetings with the government lasting about eight hours, during which he discussed the work of the conference, its spirit, and its decisions, with members of the government. He asked them to receive the conference delegation, but they categorically rejected this and asked a member of the Committee of Wise Men to go back to Djibouti with a message to the conference chairman, which was the first contact held between the conferees and the Northern government, which proclaimed the establishment of a republic called Somaliland which no one has recognized.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has interviewed one of the members of the Committee of Wise Men about the second session of the Conference of Reconciliation and the tasks the second session is expected to carry out.

The source, who asked that his name be withheld because he cannot talk to the press without authorization from the committee, said in response to a question regarding the conference's tasks in its second session:

[Committee Member] First of all, the conference will draw up an agenda for its work. One of its tasks, after listening to delegates' reports on the implementation of

the first session of reconciliation, is to elect a new interim president for the republic, probably for a two-year term.

[Khalifah] Will the conference elect the prime minister and ministers?

[Committee Member] The prime minister is elected by the president after consultations with the political forces comprising the conference. The prime minister will elect the ministers in consultation with the president of the republic.

[Khalifah] Have all the delegates announced their intention to attend the conference, or are there any fronts that declined to attend for one reason or another?

[Committee Member] With the exception of the front that comes from Kismaayo, that is, Ogadenis, no other front has announced that it will not attend. Even this front had asked that the conference date be postponed allegedly because of transportation difficulties, but this request was turned down by the conference secretariat and the host country, Djibouti.

[Khalifah] How many members are in each delegation?

[Committee Member] The first session decided that each delegation should consist of seven members. I believe that there were seven fronts invited.

[Khalifah] Have any candidates been nominated for the post of Somali head of state and for the premiership?

[Committee Member] Not yet. There is a proposal to set up a three-man presidential council, or even a larger council, to administer the country during the transition period has been mentioned. However, the chances of this being accepted are slim.

[Khalifah] What will the fate of the conference be after the second session, which begins today?

[Committee Member] It has been decided to set up a secretariat for the conference that will act as a follow-up bureau in coordination with the government of Djibouti. If the conference decides to establish itself as a parliament or a legislative body, then so be it.

[Khalifah] What impact did the resolutions and recommendations of the first conference have on Somalia in general?

[Committee Member] The conference resolutions and recommendations had a clear effect on the domestic situation in that it has been established that everybody wants unity and reconciliation. The disarming of the militia has begun and a state of discipline in the capital Mogadishu and other towns has prevailed.

[Khalifah] But immediately after the first session of the conference, an armed conflict and a bloody clash broke out in the capital and later in Kismaayo and the adjacent areas. What were the reasons for the disturbances and clashes?

[Committee Member] The clash in the capital was basically between the police and thieves who were previously

posing as fighters. The clash then spread, involving certain tribes. The matter was settled when law and order were restored.

In Kismaayo, an attempt was made by some of tribal extremists—the Darod tribe and probably one of the branches of Marehan, Siad Barre's tribe—to capture Kismaayo before the second session of the reconciliation conference is held in Djibouti. Obviously, the objective was to bargain inside and outside the conference, with the aim of cancelling or watering down the decision to drop Siad Barre and to try him—the decision which the first session of the conference adopted.

[Khalifah] What is the situation now in Kismaayo after the recent battle and where is Siad Barre?

[Committee Member] Kismaayo is now under the central government's control after heavy fighting with the Marehan tribe. According to my information, Siad Barre is hiding in his old place in the village of [Bordaba] near the Kenyan borders. As far as I know, Barre informed the Kenyan government that he is a captive of the army officers accompanying him in the village. He wants to leave for Kenya, but the officers refuse to free him because they want to exploit him and exploit his name in order to win the support of the Marehan tribe and of his followers who came with him from Mogadishu or those who joined him later.

Also, a week ago the Kenyan government contacted Omar Arteh Ghaleb, prime minister of the present interim government and informed him of Siad Barre's request. The Kenyan government asked Omar Arteh Ghaleb to try to contact any internal or external parties that can free Siad Barre from the hold of his followers and to permit him to leave the country to end the problem his presence on the Somali territory is posing. This is because certain countries find it difficult or embarrassing to recognize the new Somali government as long as Barre, as the legitimate ruler of the country, exists in any part of the Somali territory. Additionally, there are security problems resulting from his stay inside the country.

[Khalifah] Has any progress been made in the efforts to free Siad Barre?

[Committee Member] Contacts are now underway and probably Italy and other governments will intervene in order to end the dilemma of the man whose name is being used against his will.

[Khalifah] The recent conference of the ruling party in Mogadishu and in the central and southern areas decided

that Aideed is to be its chairman. Does this necessarily mean that he is a candidate for heading the government? [Committee Member] No, not necessarily. As I have already said, there are several candidates. There is also a proposal for setting up a collective state leadership.

[Khalifah] Can it be said that Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the present interim head of state, will not serve another presidential term?

[Committee Member] I believe so. I also believe that this is his personal desire. Also, I do not believe that Aideed insists on holding the two presidencies, that of the party and of the state. But what is certain is that, after the party conference that has ended the split, security, stability, and discipline have now prevailed in Mogadishu.

[Khalifah] Abdirahman Mohamed Ali, head of the secessionist government in the North, visited Djibouti and Sudan. Do you see his visit as a recognition of his state by the two governments?

[Committee Member] We have been formally informed in Djibouti that the man was received as leader of the Somali Nationalist Movement and, in fact, he was treated as such during his stay in Djibouti. He was treated similarly in Sudan. Indeed, Lt. Gen. 'Umar al-Bashir stated before Abdirahman Mohamed Ahmed that Sudan believes in the unity of Somalia and is concerned for it and for its stability. Although a Sudanese media source referred to Abdirahman Mohamed Ali as head of what it called "Republic of Somaliland," an immediate correction to this technical and personal error was issued.

[Khalifah] Will attendance of your conference by foreigners be restricted to the Arab countries only, or will African and European countries attend? What is the U.S. attitude toward the conference and the current Somali problems in general?

[Committee Member] As far as I can remember, the countries which we were told will attend are Egypt, Sudan, France, Oman, and Bahrain. I believe that the United States will be present in or around the conference in one way or another.

In response to a question as to whether Omar Arteh Ghaleb will be replaced and a new prime minister will be elected, the source said: "I am unable to prognosticate." He then apologized for not being able to continue because time was running out.

In fact, most or all of AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's questions have been answered, and attention is now focused on the Somali Reconciliation Conference as it is holding its second session. The destiny of this country will be determined in light of its decisions and recommendations.



**Representative in USSR Says 'Business as Usual'**

*MB1908112491 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] In the latest development in the Soviet Union, tanks and armored troop carriers have been deployed at strategic points in the capital Moscow subsequent to the announcement that President Mikhail Gorbachev had been ousted. [passage omitted]

South Africa's diplomatic representative in Moscow, Dr. Gerrit Olivier, said that although there was a fair amount of uncertainty in the Soviet Union it was business as usual in the Soviet capital this morning.

Dr. Olivier said in a telephone interview with our political news staff that there was a military presence in the streets but that it had not affected morning traffic. He said Mr. Yanayev enjoyed clear support among hardliners and the military. He emphasized that the latest developments did not necessarily mean a return to Stalinism.

Dr. Olivier said he did not expect that the relations between South Africa and the Soviet Union which have been in place for only two months would be affected.

**Political Parties React**

*MB2008060691 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has expressed its solidarity with the Soviet people whom it says have been dealt a severe blow in their struggle for freedom. The general secretary of the CP, Mr. Andries Beyers, said the ousting of Mr. Gorbachev was a blow to the citizens of the Soviet Union who were trying to extricate themselves from an artificial unitary state.

The chief secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr. Louis van der Schyff, said in a statement that the coup ended the concept that communism was something of the past. He said South Africa's new relations with the Soviet Union would be affected and that the South African Communist Party could be encouraged to revolutionary action.

**SACP Says 'Too Early' To Comment**

*MB1908121591 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1115 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] South African Communist Party [SACP] spokesman Jeremy Cronin says the developments in the Soviet Union will not affect the SACP's approach to negotiations in South Africa. Mr. Cronin added that it was still too early to comment on the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

[Begin Cronin recording] Well at this moment the information that we have to hand is still very sketchy and contradictory and I'm sure that's the case that we all are confronting at the moment. So in terms of those events, the internal events within the Soviet Union, we are unwilling at this time to comment in any detail.

We need time until we have more information in hand and also to have a chance to assess and study it, but what we are saying is that whatever may or may not be happening at present in the Soviet Union, as the South African Communist Party in regard to the unfolding situation in South Africa we reaffirm our belief, our strong belief that democracy is crucially important and that the socialism that we hope to build in South Africa (?mustn't) be associated with the deepening of the democratization process here. [end recording]

**Transkeian Leader Comments**

*MB2008054291 Johannesburg SABA in English 2339 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Text] Umtata Aug 19 SABA—Transkeian military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Monday [19 August] ousted Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev paid lip service to the black cause in South Africa and he hoped the dramatic development would ensure the future of the world was not determined by one superpower. Gen Holomisa said Mr Gorbachev, now under house arrest, had been concerned with reforming the Soviet system had no time for the struggle of South African blacks. Changes under the Gorbachev rule triggered upheavals in Eastern Europe and instability at home, he added.

**SACOB on Accords With USSR**

*MB1908210191 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1845 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Text] The director general of the South African Chamber of Business [SACOB], Mr. Raymond Parsons, says it is too early to draw firm economic conclusions from the ousting of Mr. Gorbachev, but that the developments could have a significant impact on the world economy. Mr. Parsons said that SACOB was concerned that political changes could jeopardize the recent economic cooperation agreements signed between the South African business community and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The South African Foreign Trade Organization, SAFTO, is to set up an information line for South African companies who have business connections and interests in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

**Typists From Soviet Embassy in Maputo Seek Asylum**

*MB2008105891 Johannesburg SABA in English 0958 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 20 SABA—Three typists from the Soviet Embassy and trade office in Maputo have



defected to South Africa and are seeking asylum from Pretoria, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed on Tuesday. A departmental spokesman said he could not identify the women or say where they were staying. It is understood they entered South Africa several weeks ago via Swaziland, using valid travel documents. The government is discussing the matter with the Soviets through their interests office in Pretoria.

### **Soviet Firms Said 'Eager To Do Business'**

MB1908105091 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 19 Aug 91 p 5

[Report by Dave Lourens: "SA Company Gets Soviet Response"]

[Text] The first SA [South African] company to have advertised in a Soviet publication, Supreme Spring Systems, has established contact with several Russian firms eager to do business with it.

Supreme MD [managing director] Willem Slieker said eight companies, including one in Bulgaria, had responded to the company's Russian-language advertisement.

Slieker said he would travel to the Soviet Union next month for talks, but he anticipated several problems.

Supreme, which designs and manufactures automotive suspension parts, already has a significant export market in western Europe and the U.S.

Slieker said exports already made up between 15 percent and 20 percent of Supreme's turnover, but the company was aiming to double that figure.

Slieker anticipated payment problems in deals with Soviet firms.

"Most of them are interested in barter trade, and those who do have cash available have roubles, whereas we would prefer to deal in dollars.

"It is also difficult to do any market research in the Soviet Union. I know the Russians have an extremely limited array of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, but otherwise they are a mystery to us at the moment.

Slieker said Supreme had also received job applications from several engineers and from a doctor of computer science.

### **Soviet Antarctic Rescue Team in Cape Town**

MB1608191691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1855 GMT 16 Aug 91

[By Geoff Dekenah]

[Text] Cape Town Aug 16 SAPA—The Russians have landed. The Aeroflot Ilyushin-76 carrying the mastermind behind the rescue mission of Russian researchers in the South Pole arrived in Cape Town at 5.55pm on Friday. Shortly after the plane landed, the Soviet official was rushed into a press conference with the international media.

On their way from Harare, Zimbabwe, to Cape Town, the Russian rescue expedition received news that made them wonder if their trip was really worthwhile, the leader, Dr Artur Chilingarov, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Hydrometeorology (Kosgimet), said at a press conference.

Immediately after alighting from the Ilyushin-76 TD aircraft, he said a cyclonic condition, which made flying in to the Antarctic impossible, was in fact helping the Mikhael Somov, the ship hitherto trapped in the ice, to free itself.

"They are moving north at the rate of 50m a day, but are gaining speed daily. When the crew heard we were flying to bring them out, they all worked like hell because they don't like flying."

While not forthcoming about the conditions at the base or on the ship, Dr Chilingarov said the men aboard the ship had not had fresh food or vegetables for over nine months. The 169 members of the Russian antarctic expedition on the ship were on their way home after spending 18 months at their icy base.

Dr Chilingarov was not prepared to reveal the exact plans for the movement of the personnel, either on the ship or at the base, but stated that the flight to Antarctica would take place. They would load fresh fruit and vegetables in Cape Town and would fly to Antarctica when the conditions were right. South African sources indicated this would probably be on Sunday morning, as it was expected that by then, conditions would have improved enough for the aircraft to fly. The flight would take about seven hours.

"We want to show our people who man the base in Antarctica that we can come in and rescue them even at the height of winter," Dr Chilingarov said.

"This is the primary purpose of our mission now. The ship probably could get out by round about October. However, we don't want to leave those 169 people, who have not seen their wives and families for 18 months, down there any longer than we have to."

He said he had been the first Russian to visit the South African Sanae base three years ago with a Soviet inspection team, which visited all the Antarctic bases. The Antarctic had its own "perestroika" and conditions there dictated that politicians and officials were unnecessary. He also thanked the South Africans for their hospitality and cooperation in providing Cape Town as a base for the rescue mission.

**Government Rejects Allegations of Help to Renamo***MB1608133091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1325 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 16 SAPA—The South African Government on Friday once again rejected allegations that it was supporting the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. In a statement, it said it had "noted with concern a recent increase in unsubstantiated allegations of South African complicity with Renamo".

Both South Africa and Mozambique were currently involved in a process of political, constitutional, social and economic change which could only be of great benefit to the region "and it can only be concluded that persons opposed to this process are fostering these rumours without providing proof of the allegations to either the South African or Mozambique Governments".

The SA [South African] Government had communicated its objection to the allegations attributed attributed to the Mozambican minister of transport, Mr A. Guebuza, on Thursday and had requested to be supplied urgently with the information which formed the basis of his statement.

**Accord May Lead to Transitional Government***MB1808160091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 18 Aug 91 p 14*

[Report by Ivor Powell: "It's 'Interim Government by Stealth'"]

[Text] Nothing less than "interim government by stealth." This is how one prominent business representative wryly described the outcome of this week's historic peace accord.

This might be something of an overstatement—especially in view of the fact that the accord, provisionally agreed on Thursday by Government, the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha, will only formally be ratified on September 14. But it also captures something of the essence of the agreement.

The accord does not go so far as to involve the ANC and other opposition parties actively in the business of running the country, but it effectively puts in place a system of checks and balances which—if enforced in good faith—will make it all but impossible for the Government to pursue its own agendas through the security forces or other institutions of the State.

The accord includes codes of conduct for political parties, the security forces in general and the police in particular. A formal code of conduct is being negotiated for the SADF [South African Defense Force], but the military will, in the interim, be bound by the police code when it is called to perform police functions.

The accord, which reaffirms at length and in detail the commitment of all three parties to peace in South Africa, intends to curb covert operations on the part of the security forces and other agencies of government either in support of or in opposition to political groupings. It also calls for a total ban on all dangerous weapons at any political or "cultural" gatherings.

ANC sources told the SUNDAY STAR that its major concern in participating in the churches-sponsored peace talks was to develop frameworks of accountability on the part of Government.

Said Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] representative and one of the prime movers from the ANC side, Jay Naidoo (not the organisation's General Secretary, but a namesake from the SA [South African] Catering and Allied Workers' Union): "We weren't interested in the general platitudes which all too often emerge from these meetings. What we were concerned to do was to build an agreement which would be binding on all parties concerned."

What this meant, Mr. Naidoo explained, was that priority was given in the working groups to the structuring of control mechanisms which would enforce the various codes of conduct—for the security forces, the police and political parties—which were outlined in the peace accord.

But it is believed the responsibility for actually running the country and administering the institutions of State was left in the hands of President F.W. de Klerk's Government—at least until an interim government could be formed by the all-party conference which is expected to arise out of current peace initiatives.

As one source put it: "We don't really want to be part of the mess the Government has made, not at this point at least. Imagine the kind of situation where, say, Pallo Jordan suddenly finds himself Minister of Bantu Education. That's not what we are after at all."

This kind of strategic thinking, despite continuing rhetoric—especially from ANC President Nelson Mandela—demanding that the Government immediately step down in favour of joint interim government structures, is increasingly dominant among ANC tacticians. Nothing, they argue, will be gained by too hastily attempting to take over the reins of power.

Instead they continue to rely on the more gradual and controlled processes initiated by the proposed all-party conference.

Sources told the SUNDAY STAR that in structuring peace controls, emphasis was placed on a bottom up structuring of committees which would monitor and eventually, to a significant extent, control the actions of the various parties to the agreement. Peace committees would be established at local and regional level comprising members of all groupings party to the agreement.

These, in a tiered system, would, finally be accountable to a national peace committee which would be set up at next month's peace summit.

Alongside these peace committees, a standing commission would be established to investigate incidents of violence and intimidation under the chairmanship of a judge or retired judge—acceptable to all parties—and which would include in its composition other (mutually agreeable) senior legal representatives as well as members of the major political players.

It is believed that special criminal courts would provide for swift and effective prosecutions.

Throughout, the onus of investigation and violence control would be firmly placed on the security forces, but they in turn would answerable to a specially appointed ombudsman, guaranteed by the National Peace Committee.

Sources said that despite media suggestions that an international jurist or other foreign figure be brought into fulfil this kind of function in the transitional period, none of the parties to the agreement see this as a viable solution; the process would remain an internal South African affair.

The peace accord certainly represents a negotiations victory for the ANC and its allies.

Still reeling from the Inkathagate affair and continuing allegations of covert Government funding and secret forces operations, Pretoria has come under unprecedented diplomatic pressure to speed up the transition to democracy.

As a result it has been forced to concede more than at any point to date in the negotiations process, and if the agreements are implemented in good faith the ANC will have achieved an important measure of control over government, if not of responsibility for its administration.

However, sources party to the accord told the SUNDAY STAR that significant voices in Government were equally anxious to use the mechanisms which would result from the accord to restrain maverick elements still existing within the security forces.

Striking a cautious note of optimism, sources also noted that the draft agreement, already endorsed by Government deputies, was considered at length at Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday night, where substantial eleventh hour amendments to the original document were suggested.

"If this was just a paper agreement they simply wouldn't have bothered," one source said. "It does suggest the Government is taking the whole thing seriously.

"But the proof of the process is in the implementation. And we won't be getting too excited until the system gets into motion."

### CP Will Not Attend Signing

MB1608135091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 16 Aug 91

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says it will not attend the signing of the peace accord reached by the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkhata on Wednesday night. A spokesman said the CP would only take part in consultations in which the right of self-determination of different peoples' was acknowledged. The accord will be signed on the 14th of next month.

### CP Leader Says Ventersdorp Mobilized People

MB1608213091 Johannesburg SABA in English  
2126 GMT 16 Aug 91

[Text] Ventersdorp Aug 16 SABA—Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht on Friday night issued a strongly worded warning to State President F.W. de Klerk that he had mobilised the "volk" [people] by allowing his security forces to shoot at them in the town last week.

He was speaking at a memorial service held to commemorate the deaths of three men killed in Ventersdorp last Friday, after rightwingers and security forces clashed while Mr de Klerk's addressed an National Party meeting.

Dr Treurnicht said the tragedy could have been avoided if the government had listened to the warnings about the consequences of his reform policy.

"We said the day would come when he would have to shoot at his own volk and now it has happened," he said. He warned the way to the Afrikaner "volk's" heart was not through force.

"You don't alienate this freedom loving volk by force, you mobilise them—and you alienate yourself.

"This volk to which we belong can bend. It has its faults and it can rest in the will of God.

"You can convince it if you know your story and you can mislead it for a while, but it does not allow itself to be intimidated by force," he said to rousing cheers from the 550-strong crowd which had gathered in the Ventersdorp town hall to hear him speak.

Dr Treurnicht accused Mr de Klerk of having misused the power of the Army and police to allow him to make his speech. The fact that the president had to call in armoured vehicles and soldiers armed with machine guns capable of mowing down the "lightly armed" rightwingers spoke volumes, he said.

He recalled Boer leader Paul Kruger's words shortly before the Anglo-Boer War when he warned the world that if someone wanted to overpower the Boer nation by force it would be necessary to "annihilate" them.



**Government Says Agreement on Exiles Not Finalized***MB1608105791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0744 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Cape Town Aug 16 SAPA—An agreement on the repatriation of South African exiles had not been finalised between the South African Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said on Friday. He was reacting to media reports that an agreement had been reached and that a formal signing was imminent.

"We are still in communication with Geneva and the matter is not yet finalised," he said. The UNHCR's involvement in repatriating the exiles, mostly African National Congress members, is subject to a condition that the government grant blanket amnesty to the exiles. This has so far not been agreed to and there have been claims that this has severely hampered the repatriation operation.

**Inkatha Faces Split Over Involvement in Violence***MB1608124191 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 16-22 Aug 91 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Inkatha Faces Split Over Violence"]

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is facing a split over the organisation's involvement in violence.

Sources in the organisation disclosed this week that a row was developing among members over violence.

The rebellion, it is learnt, is led by members of the organisation who come from the Msinga and Ladysmith areas in Natal.

The sources said a considerable number of Inkatha members had destroyed their membership cards in anger during a meeting with leaders of the organisation at Mshenguville Squatter camp in Soweto last week.

The meeting was apparently called to plan further attacks on residents.

It is understood that some members attending the meeting questioned why they should carry on killing "our own brothers."

The failure of the IFP leadership to give a detailed answer resulted in a heated argument.

The sources said a major meeting of the organisation had been scheduled to take place in one of the Reef hostels where the national IFP leadership was expected to explain the circumstances surrounding the violence.

It is feared that fighting could erupt between the pro and anti-violence factions both in Natal and on the Reef.

**Natal 'Hit Squads' Target ANC Activists***MB1608124591 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 16-22 Aug 91 p 7*

[Unattributed report: "How KwaZulu Cops Armed Pro-Inkatha Chiefs"]

[Text] NEW NATION has located two bases used by hit-squads, Askaris [turned former African National (ANC) guerillas] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to launch attacks in black townships in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas.

The first base is on the Durban coast and is known as the Natal Command Centre and the second is in a block of flats in Berea, Durban.

Sources inside the SA [South African] Defence Force (SADF) told NEW NATION that the Natal Command Centre is used by military intelligence to co-ordinate and brief Inkatha, Renamo or Askari hit-squads before missions.

The flats house mainly Renamo operatives, and it is suspected that members of an SADF Recce [reconnaissance] unit are also housed there.

Another NEW NATION source, Contralesa [Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa] member Chief Michael Mlaba, told NEW NATION how he survived an assassination attempt by an SADF-trained hit-squad.

Mlaba said that, late last year, he was approached by a man called Zwelemali Thabethe, who offered to be his bodyguard.

"I did not suspect anything sinister about the offer because I did not know that he was from military intelligence and an SADF member.

"Thabethe came to my home and showed me an AK-47 rifle, saying that I should not mind inviting him to my house to guard it.

"After I befriended him, an SADF operative who deserted the army came straight to me to inform me that Thabethe was a mole and skilled assassin planted by the military to assassinate me," Mlaba said.

The planned assassination was similar to that of the late Chief Maphumulo. The slain Contralesa leader's bodyguard was said to have been a military intelligence mole who supplied information about his movements.

Mlaba said there was information that people were also taught information gathering at the Natal Command Centre. Those who qualify are then sent to black townships to act as police informers.

A hit-list of prominent Contralesa officials had been drawn up with SADF assistance, Mlaba said.

"Since I applied for a court interdict restraining the police and/or army from assisting Inkatha with attacks against residents of the Table Mountain area, I have been receiving death threats from the security establishment," he said.

According to Mlaba, his SADF informants told him Thabethe was a trusted person within the kwaZulu police.

"After Thabethe had been exposed as a military agent, he tried to mobilise friendly policemen against me, telling them that I was forming ANC underground structures to kill SAP [South African Police] and kwaZulu civil servants," said Mlaba.

"He even went to (ANC leader) Harry Gwala and told him that I was a dictator and wanted to kill him."

Mlaba said Thabethe was employed as a courier to transport weapons to Inkatha-aligned chiefs.

"This shows that the kwaZulu government, together with the SADF were involved in eliminating ANC and progressive activists in Natal."

Mlaba revealed that he once received an invitation from the kwaZulu police to send them the names of 10 people who were supposed to be provided with 63 rifles, R1 rifles and other weapons to be used in attacks against the ANC.

He was told that the weapons were by courtesy of the kwaZulu government and would be transported by ambulance or cars belonging to the kwaZulu government.

This incident took place before the kwaZulu government established that Mlaba was an ANC supporter.

Mlaba also said that, early last year, chiefs at meetings in Ulundi were urged to attend crash courses in the use of weapons.

#### **PAC Official Denies Organization's Splits**

*MB1708070091 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, is still holding itself on the sidelines, and there are now reports that it is grappling with internal splits. They are allegedly between those who want to get into the mainstream and elements described as the watchdogs, who totally reject negotiation with the Pretoria government and advocate seizure of power, rather than operating within existing political structures. The divisions first became apparent in the youth wing. Now there are claims that the rift is affecting the main body of the PAC. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked PAC spokesman Ben Alexander how bad the divisions were:

[Begin recording] [Alexander] There is absolutely no division within the PAC. The youth department of the

PAC had expelled some three or four dissidents. They tried to create some problems in the youth department, but in the PAC as such, there is no serious problem whatsoever.

[Ohene] Now who are the people that are being called the watchdogs?

[Alexander] They are the people who were expelled by the democratic processes of the national congress of the Azania National Youth Unity, which is the Youth wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress, and it is those expelled people who are today saying that they have some political differences with the other comrades who expelled them. It is just a very cheap attempt to divert the real causes for the expulsion, which was really financial embezzlement and things like that.

[Ohene] So they were not expelled because of any ideological differences.

[Alexander] No, none whatsoever.

[Ohene] Now some of them are being called—that they have Maoist positions and they want to remain true to the original aims of the PAC.

[Alexander] Well the PAC congress, which is a democratic policymaking body, the highest policymaking body in this organization, has not made any decision which deviates from the original line of the party, which is the return of our land, the establishment of an African socialist democracy, universal [words indistinct] franchise—all those type of positions are still in place. There is absolutely no deviation whatsoever.

[Ohene] Now some of these people say that the mainline PAC is doing things that would actually make the original founders turn in their graves.

[Alexander] Can you mention one of those things?

[Ohene] Well they are suggesting for example that it looks as if you are being drawn into talks with the government, which they are opposed to.

[Alexander] Yes the original PAC—there was a western Cape leader by the name of Philipp Attagosana who led the march during the historic Sharpeville occasion and who did speak to the police. The founding president of the PAC, Robert Sobukwe, wrote a letter to the South African authorities informing them about the action, asking them to do certain things and not to do other things, so the Pan-Africanist Congress, as all other liberation movements in the world, are prepared to engage the enemy in discussions if those discussions will lead to fundamental social and political change and if those

discussions will put the oppressed, exploited, and dispossessed masses in a position of having state political power. That is the position of the Pan-African Congress. Our position is that any talks which fall short of this are sellout talks and we will not be party to those.

[Ohene] So that this group is not something that is making the PAC leadership lose any sleep?

[Alexander] No, none whatsoever. In fact, they are less than a handful. I can describe them as isolated, confused molecules not worthy of notice. [end recording]

#### **ANC's Hani on Plans for Umkhonto we Sizwe**

MB1708104491 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 16-22 Aug 91 p 17

[Report on interview with Chris Hani, African National Congress, ANC, military wing chief of staff, by Phillip van Niekerk and Hubert Matlou: "Hani Wants a Pro Army But for Now MK Stays in the Trenches"; place and date not given]

[Text] Here's Trivial Pursuits question. Who said: "The South African Defence Force [SADF] is a professional army which has upheld very high standards over a long period?"

If you took a wild stab at Magnus Malan you would be wrong. SADF officers looking to keep their jobs in the new South Africa will be pleased to know that the answer is Chris Hani, chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing].

Speaking after last weekend's conference in Venda, where the future of the African National Congress' [ANC] armed wing was subject to intense introspection, Hani sketched out the process by which the various armed units in South Africa—MK, the SADF and the homeland armies—could be fused into one standing professional army.

In other key points in the interview, Hani disclosed that:

- MK would seek to set up its own barracks inside South Africa and move soldiers and weapons to these bases once an interim government is formed.
- Just as the ANC would demand that the interim government, of which the ANC would be a part, should secure control over the security forces, so MK would be placed under the control of the interim government.
- The ANC is seeking professional military training from various countries including Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Canada, Australia and surprisingly, Britain.

The weekend conference declared itself in favour of a professional, non-political army answerable only to the constitution, and set up a commission to explore the form and structure of such a regular army.

According to Hani, the movement is approaching a number of countries for training so that "we can really compete with the SADF. Of course, we can never have the same strength as the SADF because it has always been a regular army.

"We shall have to ask ourselves what model of training we are going to follow in the new South African army. We shall be discussing with the SADF and other armies in the bantustans: what system do we want to follow? Are we going to follow the SADF?

"We don't want just cosmetic changes—like making Siphwe Nyande chief of staff of a future South African army. We want to be able to produce well-trained and professional army officers."

Though MK commanders refused to divulge the exact number of cadres, one well-placed source said there were 3,000 soldiers in camps outside South Africa and 800 in the country, excluding several thousand "passive deserters."

Hani is impressed with SADF standards: "Never mind the role they played, the way they organised as an army can't be dismissed. We are bound to retain some aspects of their training and some aspects of their organisation."

Hani said that at the time of the interim government—which has become the ANC's central political demand—he foresaw MK coming into its own barracks inside South Africa with its own weapons.

In this scenario, MK soldiers would be confined to barracks during preparation for elections, not unlike the process that took place in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"We don't want the SADF or MK to play a role in the elections," said Hani. "We want them to be free and fair, very democratic."

However, he said, the guidelines for the creation of one integrated South African army could not be drawn up by the interim government. "Only a democratic government can form a parliamentary commission to look at ways of building this new South African army. It must be done as an act of parliament."

Hani said there would have to be a joint agreement to ensure that the ANC would not use its army to strengthen itself as a political party.

At the time of the interim government, he said, the ANC would say: "Yes, we have MK and it has finished its task. Now we are going to keep it in the barracks because it has a home in the building of a new army as we equally agree that the SADF has a role.

"We will say to the interim government—take care of MK, feed them as you feed the SADF."

Speaking about his own future, and the decision by the MK conference to oppose his departure to take up a full-time post with the South African Communist Party,

Hani said: "They see the decision as being abrupt. They would like there to be a period of phasing out and preparation—that's my own interpretation. We don't believe that there's crisis of leadership. There's no poverty of talent in MK.

"I think their main complaint is that this request for my release comes at a time when MK is looking into itself, is taking part in a process of introspection with a view to defining and examining its role now and in the future."

Whatever shine Hani puts on it, the desperation of MK to keep him does reflect a real crisis in the leadership. Hani said there would have been an equal outcry if MK commander Joe Modise had wanted to go. But among many cadres Modise is unpopular and is part of the leadership crisis.

What is the ANC—which has been criticised for not keeping cadres in the camps fully informed of the bewildering events inside the country—going to do now?

Well, says Hani, apart from a restructuring of the military high command, "we shall go to the camps, sit down with the comrades and tell them, the situation is still fluid, apartheid is still in place, the struggle is not yet over. We must remain in our trenches waiting for the next order.

"But we want to know if there are any of you who want to make a career in a future army because we can prepare you for that role."

Siphiwe Nyande, MK commander and ANC National Executive Committee member, said in a separate interview that ex-combatants would receive rehabilitation assistance from MK's Welfare Programme to allow them to return to normal civilian life and to assist them in acquiring trade skills in order to join industry.

"Those who are demobilised will assist in the building of the ANC and in the strengthening of defence committees in the townships, thereby developing a new cadreship on the ground."



**Angola****MPLA Official Comments on Gorbachev's Removal**

*MB1908200491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Interview with Marcolino Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Moco] In view of the crisis facing the USSR, this was a predictable development and we believe it will have global repercussions because of the USSR's influence.

[Reporter] Do you think there will be changes in the USSR's foreign policy, particularly regarding [words indistinct]?

[Moco] I do not think so. At least I hope not. I hope that if these developments are confirmed, they will only bring about internal change. I hope they will not lead to the elimination of the very positive results at the international level.

[Reporter] Regarding other internal issues, how do you see the situation evolving?

[Moco] The USSR is facing serious economic and social problems. Perhaps this stand by some Soviet group was intended to correct those problems. I do not think that [words indistinct] will destroy the democratization accords that were achieved.

[Reporter] So do you think that Gorbachev (?fulfilled) his duties?

[Moco] I think so [words indistinct]. [end recording]

**UNITA Confinement Under Way in Huambo, Bie**

*MB1908122691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] The confinement of elements of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola is under way in Huambo and Bie Provinces and is scheduled to end by the end of August. Brigadier David Wenda, UNITA's representative at the Regional Verification and Control Team, told the Huambo radio station that the operation is in accordance with guidelines laid down by UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-2. [passage omitted]

**Joint Patrol of Coast With Namibia Planned**

*MB1908083091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Aug 91*

[Text] Angola and Namibia have decided to begin joint patrol operations along their maritime coast in order to curb illegal fishing. This was revealed in Luanda by Angolan Deputy Fisheries Minister Fatima Jardim upon her arrival

from a week-long visit to Namibia. The official did not disclose the date for the beginning of the joint patrol operations. During her visit to Namibia Fatima Jardim invited Namibian businessmen to visit Angola in order to discuss with their Angolan counterparts possibilities for the formation of joint fishing companies.

**\* Looming Crisis in Unemployment Discussed**

*91AF1301A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 Jul 91 p 2*

[Text] The provincial office of the Ministry of Labor, Public Administration, and Social Security in Luanda currently has under its jurisdiction 201,978 workers who are employed in various provincial departments and enterprises.

According to this representative, Roberto de Carvalho, the majority of these workers, about 70 percent, work for state enterprises, and the industrial sector employs the bulk.

Roberto de Carvalho said that during the first half of this year, his office placed 2,574 workers and received 3,574 applications for employment. There were 4,178 job offers, and 3,950 applications from individuals who were not placed.

He added that during this period there were more applications for than offers of employment. This was because of the economic crisis in the country, which led to the closing of some enterprises and, consequently, the elimination of a number of labor positions.

He further said that the applications for employment came from candidates with low vocational qualifications, while the jobs offered required candidates with high levels of skill.

The jobs most eagerly sought are those offered by the enterprises which provide the widest range of social benefits, such as food baskets, transportation, and housing. De Carvalho said that the wage factor, whether high or low, does not influence the preferences.

He emphasized that in order to obtain jobs, candidates must meet the requirements demanded by the employing enterprises. Thus it is only after interviews that the candidates are referred to the enterprises offering jobs.

He stressed that many workers who have been dismissed from the redimensioned state enterprises are presenting themselves at his office every day, even though the laws require that the new owners of such businesses take responsibility for their workers.

This representative said that these dismissals are due to the fact that the state enterprises were operating with overly large labor forces, and when these enterprises are transferred to the private sector, their work forces become superfluous and costly.

He added that in addition to the dismissals resulting from the excessively large work forces, there are others due to the inability of the workers to adapt to the new



labor system imposed by the private owners, which may differ from that of the state enterprises.

Roberto de Carvalho emphasized that the vocational programs his ministry sponsors, which are designed to train and retrain workers, to raise the level of their skills, and to guide their vocational careers, are currently at a standstill.

He said that this is because the vocational training centers have had to be closed due to the lack of sufficient financial, organizational, and material resources.

#### **\* New Power Station in Calumbo Inaugurated**

91AF1301B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 14 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by Gervasio Miranda]

[Text] The high and low tension electrical energy network which will serve the residential and farming areas in the commune of Calumbo, in the municipality of Viana, was commissioned yesterday at the seat of that commune. The secretary general of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, Marcolino Moco, and the governor of the province of Luanda, Kundi Payhama, were present at the ceremony. The governor spoke about the importance of the undertaking which has now been completed, and about the work of the personnel with the equipment installed for the purpose. Both of these officials were involved with this ENCEL [National Electrical Manufacturing Company] project.

Following the commissioning ceremony, Afonso Carlos, head of the low tension department at the ENCEL, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the installation work on the low tension network was budgeted at 2 million new kwanzas, and the high tension network was budgeted at 9 million.

Jose Batalha (Nvunda), the deputy municipal commissioner for Viana, said that this project will benefit a residential population estimated at about 4,800 inhabitants in the commune of Calumbo, and about 90 enterprises in the agricultural sector. These enterprises latter are divided into four groups, and they will have to apply to the pertinent institutions for licenses to use the transformer stations made available to serve them.

According to Jose Batalha, the installed capacity is 100 KVA. This will make it possible to provide the seat of the Calumbo commune and its surroundings with electrical energy for domestic and industrial uses. In the future, the motor pumps now in use, which are heavy consumers of fuel, can be replaced by electrical pumps serving the same purpose, but at a lower cost.

Bodies affiliated with the municipal commissariat in Viana have indicated, moreover, that the asphaltting or leveling of the section of road between Viana and Calumbo is among the priorities in the municipal government's program of action. This project has not yet been carried out due to the lack of the necessary funds. However, ways of attracting investors are currently being studied.

At the ceremony held to inaugurate the electrical energy network, certificates of appreciation were also presented to the members of the Viana Municipal Commissariat Youth Support Brigade, which has contributed effectively to the implementation of that government body's programs.

It will be remembered that the commune of Calumbo is rich in tomatoes, onions, corn, hogs, grapevines, goats, and traditional fishing. According to Kundi Payhama, conditions are favorable for experiments in the cultivation of rice, as well.

#### **\* Kwanza-Sul Governor Tours Municipalities**

91AF1301C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by Neto Makandumba]

[Text] A delegation headed by the governor of Kwanza-Sul, Aurelio Segunda, visited the municipalities of Amboim, Conda, and Seles recently for the purpose of assessing the organizational and labor levels of the party and municipal government bodies.

In Gabela, the municipal seat of Amboim, Aurelio Segunda presided at the second regular session of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], at which its functioning since the last session was analyzed, among other matters. Also, precise instructions pertaining to the party's adaptation to the multiparty society being developed in Angola were issued.

The internal functioning of the MPLA, financial austerity within the framework of party self-financing, the collection of dues, and the transfer of cells from labor sites to homes, as well as the recruiting of new members in the light of the new character of the MPLA, were among the issues reviewed. At the conclusion of the meeting, important documents which will govern the organization's activities until the next session were approved.

Also in Gabela, the governor of Kwanza-Sul visited the CADA [Angolan Agricultural Company] farm enterprise, which suffered great destruction during the war which tore the country apart for 16 years.

Before leaving Gabela for Conda, Aurelio Segunda presided at a meeting at which he explained the importance of the peace agreements signed in Portugal and the vast tasks facing the government in the current phase through which the nation is passing.

In the municipality of Conda, the delegation held working meetings.

The administrator of the municipality, Jose da Silva, presented a report summarizing the principal difficulties facing the people in the region, as evidenced by the low level of the supplies of basic goods.

The governor of the province then met with the economic agents in the municipality to analyze the problems related to

transporting basic goods to the people. The limited provincial government support provided to the municipality, which has only three IFA vehicles, in terms of transportation equipment was described by 13 economic agents. At the meeting, the provincial trade representative, Jacob Joao, offered these agents some explanations.

While in Conda, Aurelio Segunda visited the TOCOTA, a hot spring which flows from the well-known Caraca Hill. JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA] established that the temperature of the water at the site is about 40 degrees centigrade early in the day.

#### Visit to Seles

On reaching Seles, the chief executive of Kwanza-Sul met at length with the municipal officials, as he did in the other two municipalities. He gave them precise instructions concerning the activities to be pursued within the context of the changes being effected throughout the country.

During his stay, the governor of Kwanza-Sul, accompanied by the municipal administrator, Verissimo Tomas Ponda, visited the local hospital and the Agrarian Action (a German nongovernmental organization which is helping war refugees) cell. He also met briefly with the displaced persons concentrated in the locality of Panga, in the commune of Amboiva. He questioned the members of this group about the principal difficulties facing them, and they voiced their ardent desire to return to their zones of origin.

#### \* Displaced Persons Return to Kwanza-Norte

91AF1301D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 91 p 3

[Text] More than 600 displaced persons from the municipality of Bolongongo (Kwanza-Norte), who settled mainly in N'Dalatando and Lucala as a result of the war, returned to their places of origin at the beginning of July, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] learned in Bolongongo Saturday.

According to the municipal commissioner of Bolongongo, Carlos Domingos Kambinda, these displaced persons were among the 2,600 persons who emigrated to N'Dalatando and Lucala in December of 1989.

He emphasized that the return of the other displaced persons is being delayed by the shortage of transport facilities. Those who have returned have used their own resources to make the trip.

The municipality of Bolongongo, located about 150 km from N'Dalatando, has an estimated population of 26,058 inhabitants, and the cultivation of coffee is its main economic activity.

#### \* Difficulties of Nationwide ID System Noted

91AF1301E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by M. Correa]

[Text] The identification service issued a total of 5,169,133 identity cards and 1,465,983 certificates attesting to clear police records between 1976 and December of 1990 throughout the national territory. This information was provided to JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA] by the head of the National Identification Department, Joaquim de Carvalho.

The statistics made available to us indicate that during the first year identity cards were issued, the total came to 124,821, while this figure tripled and quadrupled in the two following years. In 1979, however, there was a decline, because in that year, profound changes were made in the working methods. They culminated in the decentralization of the autonomous issuance of cards. The five provinces issuing cards were increased to 18, while municipal sections were also established.

In the following years, the trend was toward an increase, with an average of more than 300,000 identity cards issued annually.

Joaquim de Carvalho admitted that there have been reports of false identity cards, mainly since 1982, the period of the greatest exodus of our nationals from the neighboring countries. Most of these cases involved the connivance of workers in the identification services.

This official added that this problem can only be eliminated by computerizing the services he heads, since this is the most efficient way of detecting false documents. Some employees have been dismissed for collaborating in this criminal practice, while others have been the targets of police procedures.

This official said that it has been necessary to utilize the methods inherited from the Portuguese colonial authorities, since there have been no improvements in the service, physical premises, or technical equipment.

Some changes have been made, however, with the addition of new printing presses and other equipment to make it easier for the people to obtain identity documents. "We have done away with the excessive bureaucracy, and we are simplifying the initial steps in the process a little," he said.

After independence was won, some seminars were provided for the employees, along with updated instructions to help them adapt better to the department and become more productive. The best employees left the country after independence was won, and the few higher cadres who remained had to train the other employees with a view to greater efficiency in the work.

Joaquim de Carvalho said that it was in 1982 that the counterfeiting of identity cards began to be noted. This is

a practice which goes against all of the principles of efficiency in the process, which require authenticity and truthfulness for all documents, so as to guard against any form of alteration.

He added that consciousness-raising efforts have been undertaken with the workers, and they have participated in seminars offered to inculcate an understanding of their duty to safeguard the basic characteristics of the identity cards, which, they are told, are a citizen's most important documentary possession.

We think that this practice is related to the low level of the social conditions generally experienced by the workers under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, as a result of which some are led to engage in corruption.

We asked the official in charge of the central identification services some other pertinent questions. One pertained to the role which the body he heads will play in the preelectoral process. And he was asked about how identity cards will be provided to the military personnel still affiliated with the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the individuals who for many years were under the control of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Our interlocutor said that the answers to these questions would be provided at a later date, after the specific instructions on these matters have been handed down to the body he heads.

However, while the methods used in issuing identity cards were decentralized, the same is not the case for the certificates attesting to a clear criminal record. These are only issued in the capital of the country, because it is there that the central body of archives and records is located. Requests are sent to the municipal and communal sections, based on the applicants' areas of residence. Then they are sent to the central department for final processing, after which the documents are returned to the points of origin for delivery to the applicants.

Moreover, in order to process the large number of applications, three communal offices were established in certain localities with great population density, specifically in Ilha do Cabo and Kilamba Kiaxi, both in Luanda, and in Catumbela, in the province of Benguela. Plans call for extending this measure nationwide in order to speed up this process.

The conclusion we can derive from this small effort is that there is an urgent need to computerize the identification process on the national level, so as to make it more efficient. This is the case because under the current conditions, despite the efforts which have been made by the officials responsible for the sector, together with the workers in general, the desired level has not yet been achieved.

#### \* Bank Director Describes Recent Activities

91AF1301F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 91 p 2

[Article by Mario Paiva]

[Text] The People's Bank of Angola (BPA) and the Bank of Lisbon, with headquarters in South Africa, whose representative, Duval Marques, was in Luanda last week, have reached a bilateral agreement. The BPA will establish a credit line in Angola for exports to the Republic of South Africa (RSA), while the Bank of Lisbon will also facilitate exports from our largest southern neighbor to our country, the director general of the BPA, Amilcar Silva, announced yesterday morning during a briefing with newsmen. There was not so much talk about trade as there was about the Businessmen's Club, which was the reason for the gathering.

One of the advantages the economic agents will derive from this agreement is that they will receive payments for their exports in advance, so that their risk will be covered. Angola will be able to export coffee, fish meal, canned tuna, hemp, and fresh fish to the RSA. The approximate amounts of the credit lines come to 5 million rands, which is something like 12 million new kwanzas.

The BPA is also negotiating a line of financing under the traditional international conditions (for imports coming from any country) with the Friesenbank, a German bank with major international branches. It probably ranks third in the sector at present. This arrangement may, among other purposes, meet the need to rehabilitate the Angolan industrial park, which has a great deal of equipment manufactured in Germany.

Amilcar Silva also discussed the cooperation agreement recently negotiated with the Portuguese Bank of the Atlantic. It led to the establishment of one credit line of \$15 million for investments, and another of \$0 million for the purchase of consumer goods. An executive commission on which the two parties are represented is expected to meet in Lisbon soon. The financing needed for the projects and undertakings of young Angolan businessmen will also be studied. The BPA is expected to use a model similar to that in Portugal, where one such project came to be known as JEEP [Young Businessmen With Great Potential].

#### Disagreements With Businessmen's Club

The claims that the members of the Businessmen's Club make their expenditures exclusively in dollars are untrue, Amilcar Silva, the director general of the People's Bank of Angola, explained yesterday morning. This was the answer given to reporters by the man who heads the future Savings and Credit Bank in response to the statements made by Jose Manuel Inacio, the president of the Angolan Industrial Association.

The Businessmen's Club has domestic members selected on the basis of certain criteria, important among which is a relationship with foreign businesses. The members are selected from private and public enterprises and the holders of high posts in the state apparatus, and they make their expenditures in new kwanzas. There are also foreign members who spend foreign exchange, against the deposit of the equivalent value. The credit card system, not currency, is used. Thus far the club has 70 Angolan members and 122



foreign ones, and the domestic clients number 188, since each member can invite guests.

The director general of the BPA, who is the owner of the club, took the opportunity to quote some figures concerning its activities in the past two months. In May, the expenditures of the domestic members came to 450,000 new kwanzas, and those of the foreign members to 1.93 million new kwanzas. Last June, these expenditures came to 2.24 million new kwanzas for the first group, and 3.672 million new kwanzas for the latter group, reflecting increasing use of the club by the businessmen.

In dealing with businessmen, the use of currency is not the only issue. Amilcar Silva admitted that management is not easy, because an open approach should not mean a reduction in the quality of service, while it is obvious that the BPA is going to give its clients priority. The management of the club is in the hands of Tecnocarro [expansion not given], which belongs to the Portuguese Jose Recio and Associates group. The most important thing for the BPA is the business opportunities offered. The club is open to all members, and to those who want to be members, including small and average businesses, which, after all, constitute the bulk of our business world.

#### \* Navy Holds Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration

91AF1301G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 91 p 2

[Article by Walter Lopes]

[Text] The central ceremony held to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the MGPA [People's Navy of Angola] took place at the naval base on Luanda Island yesterday. The slogan was "MGPA—15 Years Defending Our Maritime Territory and Our Wealth."

The ceremony began after the interim commander of the MGPA, Captain Gaspar Rufino, accompanied by the deputy governor of Luanda, Santos Aguiar; the provincial police commander, Intendant Oliveira Santos; and naval commanders and officers invited as guests took their places on the rostrum. The political portion of the ceremony began with the singing of the anthem of the People's Republic of Angola.

Before the main address was delivered, trophies, medals, tokens of appreciation, and souvenirs were presented, and officers in the branch were promoted in rank.

In his closing address, Capt Gaspar Rufino recalled that in the 15 years of the MGPA's existence, our people have been becoming aware of the importance of our Navy within the sociopolitical context of our revolution.

In the 15 years which have transpired since the establishment of the MGPA by President Agostinho Neto on 10 July 1976 in Luanda, it has improved in quality and quantity, and now extends from the north to the south.

The commander of the MGPA emphasized that despite the positive nature of its achievements, many of its goals have

not been reached for objective reasons. He recalled that this anniversary is being celebrated at a particularly special moment for the country, because the agreements between the government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are now a reality, and they offer excellent prospects for our development.

In conclusion, he urged all of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and seamen to redouble the effort and energy invested in protecting our maritime territory.

The development of the Navy throughout all of these years has been the product of the total dedication of the government and the Central Angolan Armed Forces Office, and in particular, the combatants in that military branch who, with courage and determination, were able to face up to the difficulties of the first years of its existence.

The MGPA was established at a time when the political-military situation in the country was extremely tense. Given the atmosphere of peace which now exists, the situation requires that special attention be devoted to the conversion of this body, and it has also become necessary to perfect this branch ever further by providing it with sophisticated weapons and highly skilled personnel.

In the 15 years of its existence, the MGPA has achieved a satisfactory level of development. That development is closely linked with the process of perfecting the Armed Forces in general.

### Lesotho

#### Soviet Envoy, Government Refuse Comment on Coup

MB1908171691 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1600 GMT 16 Aug 91

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, Mr. F. Kapralov, has refused to comment on the coup which ousted President Mikhail Gorbachev today. Mr. Kapralov told LENA [LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY] today that he only had the first-hand information broadcast over the Radio Moscow station.

It is not yet clear how the Soviet coup will affect Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost reform program or Lesotho's relations with the Soviet Union, neither is the fate of the Basotho students currently studying in that country clear.

Meanwhile, the acting principal secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr. Thabo Moseke, said today that the ministry was not in a position to issue a statement, since it had Copenhagen who is responsible for the affairs of Lesotho in the Soviet Union. He added that no official report had been received from the Soviet ambassador to Lesotho either.

## Madagascar

### Reportage on 10-Week Campaign to Oust Ratsiraka

#### 5 Provinces Declare Statehood

AB1708091491 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT  
17 Aug 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 17 (AFP)—Five of Madagascar's six provinces declared themselves to be "federal states," state radio reported as President Didier Ratsiraka on Saturday faced the latest mass protest in a ten-week campaign to oust him.

Meanwhile the Roman Catholic archbishop of Antananarivo, Victor Cardinal Razafimahatratra, appealed to Admiral Ratsiraka to step down. "I appeal to President Ratsiraka's wisdom and political courage to relinquish power so that calm and social peace is restored," the cardinal was quoted as saying in the independent daily Madagascar Tribune on Saturday.

The announcement that the provinces—Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toliara and Toamasina—had declared themselves federal states with greater autonomy was seen as a move by the president to isolate the opposition, strong mainly in the capital Antananarivo and the central province of the same name.

#### Opposition Attends Sunday Prayers

AB1808191791 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT  
18 Aug 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 18 (AFP) - A 10-week-old campaign to drive Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka from power moved from the street to the pulpit on Sunday [18 August] as Christians prayed for a peaceful handover of power. Some 800 worshipers packed Faravohitra cathedral in the capital for an ecumenical service to mourn 31 demonstrators killed by Admiral Ratsiraka's guards. Another 700 people massed outside the church, listening to the service at which Anglican clergyman Remy-Joseph Rabenirana called for reconciliation.

The presidential guards opened fire on some 400,000 unarmed protesters taking part in a "freedom march" on Ratsiraka's palace on August 10. The Red Cross said 31 people were killed.

Roman Catholic Archbishop Victor Cardinal Razafimahatratra, who has urged Ratsiraka to step down, organised the service with other church leaders. Rabenirana urged the congregation to cherish the memory of the dead, "who have not spilt their blood in vain," and to reflect on "a new strategy" for the opposition movement which has staged almost daily mass protests against Ratsiraka, in power for 16 years.

Among the congregation were the "shadow president" named by the opposition, which has appointed an alternative government ready to take the helm if, as seems

increasingly likely according to diplomats and analysts here, Ratsiraka abandons ship.

Opposition supporters at the service said Ratsiraka had asked for political asylum in the United States, but U.S. officials were not available to comment and it was impossible to confirm the report.

Protestant clergyman Richard Andriamanjato, the spokesman for the 16-party opposition coalition Hery Velona, or Lifeblood Committee, which has led the protests, was also at the service.

The powerful National Council of Christian Churches, an ecumenical organisation, has condemned the authorities for the bloodshed on what is becoming known here as "Bloody Saturday."

An estimated 40 percent of Madagascar's 11 million people are Christian, of whom half are Roman Catholics. Nearly 60 percent follow traditional animist beliefs, and there is a small Muslim minority.

Urging the congregation to pray for "renewal in Madagascar," Rabenirana said: "One can always forgive. We must be able to forgive each other so we can develop our country."

Meanwhile the capital, brought to a standstill last week by a strike called by the opposition in protest at the bloodshed and to press demands for Ratsiraka to quit, was calm. Opposition sympathisers have organised patrols of neighbourhood vigilantes who set up checkpoints to control traffic and prevent a feared attack by forces loyal to the president.

The opposition said two of its members had been abducted last week, while the vigilantes said they had captured two presidential guards.

Some senior military commanders have distanced themselves from Ratsiraka, and are said to have held a series of meetings with the opposition. "He can't count on the military's unwavering support any more," said a Western diplomat who requested anonymity.

In what appeared to be a desperate bid by Ratsiraka to defuse the growing challenge to his rule by splitting the country along ethnic and regional lines, state radio announced on Saturday that five of Madagascar's six provinces had declared themselves "federal states" which would enjoy greater autonomy.

The opposition is strong in the towns, but weak in the countryside where many farmers still support Ratsiraka. The move seemed designed to lessen the influence of the opposition, particularly in the central province Antananarivo—the only one that did not declare itself a federal state, diplomats and analysts said.

Madagascar, a large Indian Ocean island, is home to 18 main ethnic groups, the descendants of immigrants from Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Diplomats said the opposition coalition was apparently too divided to be able to come up with a credible political programme.

Adding to the island's troubles, bubonic plague has broken out in the northern port of Mahajanga. French doctors working there said they had seen 20 cases in hospitals, but were unsure if there had been deaths. Madagascar is prone to outbreaks of plague.

### **Army Threatens To Take Power**

*LD1908131291 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Text] The Army is allowing its threat to hang over Madagascar. The Armed Forces gave to understand today that they might take power if a solution is not rapidly found to the political crisis. In a communique the staff headquarters considers that chaos and civil war are threatening the country. The Armed Forces warn that they will assume their duty without weakness by vigorously opposing any attack on the security of the people, property, social peace, and national unity. This evening in France the Active Forces committee is organizing a demonstration at the Trocadero in Paris.

### **Active Forces Say Ratsiraka Removed**

*EA1908164791 Mayotte Radio France Overseas  
in French 1500 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[From the "News Headlines"]

[Text] There is another removal—that of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka. It is Pastor Richard Andriamanjato, the spokesman of the Committee of Active Forces, who announced this in Antananarivo this afternoon, as well as the suspension of all the institutions of the Republic.

### **Further on Dismissal of Ratsiraka**

*LD1908164791 Paris France-Inter Radio Network  
in French 1600 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Text] The Malagasy opposition has proclaimed the dismissal of President Ratsiraka and the suspension of all the institutions of the Republic of Madagascar. Speaking to thousands of demonstrators, the spokesman of the Active Forces stated that the opposition is taking national matters in hand. As for Pastor Richard Andriamanjato, he called on the international community to recognize the transitional government of the Active Forces.

### **Military Committee 'Deeply Concerned'**

*AB1908172091 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT  
19 Aug 91*

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 19 (AFP) - Madagascar's military development committee warned of the danger of civil war and said it was "deeply concerned" about the island's political crisis, in a communique printed by the press here on Monday [19 August].

Signed by Brigadier-General Ranadrianasoavina, it said the entire armed forces and the paramilitary police considered the situation to be a threat to the country's

integrity, independence and sovereignty and one which "can lead to chaos and civil war."

The military development committee is a consultative body whose endorsement is essential for any national defence, social or economic programmes.

Its statement dismissed "out of hand" any illegality harmful to the unity of the state. That appeared to be a stricture against the decision, reported at the weekend by government-run radio, of five of the six provinces to declare themselves federal states.

Political analysts saw that as a move by President Didier Ratsiraka to enhance his support in the countryside in contrast with the capital, where tens of thousands of people organised by an opposition coalition have been staging virtually daily street protests for two months to make him stand down.

The military committee also criticised any irregular use of arms, an allusion to the slaying of at least 31 unarmed demonstrators by Ratsiraka's guards during a "freedom march" by 400,000 people on his official residence 10 days ago. It was also a warning against the appearance in the past week of armed militia in some working class districts of the capital.

### **Opposition Wants Recognition**

*AB1908173391 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT  
19 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, Aug 19 (AFP) - Madagascar's coalition of opposition parties said here Monday [19 August] it had "deposed" President Didier Ratsiraka and was "suspending" all the island's institutions including the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the constitutional High Court.

The move, greeted with applause by tens of thousands of demonstrators gathered in the city centre, was announced by Protestant cleric Richard Andriamanjato, a veteran politician who is spokesman for the 16-party Hery Velona (Lifeblood Committee). He said the self-styled transitional government named by the committee last month was taking national affairs in hand, and he asked for international recognition.

A national conference on the Indian Ocean island's future would be organised within 18 months to draft a new constitution, revise the electoral code and hold general elections, Pastor Andriamanjato said. He asked strike committees in the public and private sectors to begin considering a return to work. [passage omitted]

### **Mozambique**

#### **Commentary Discusses Gorbachev's Removal**

*MB1908113091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1044 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Machado da Graça commentary]



[Text] Although seen as an imminent risk, the real coup d'etat that removed President Gorbachev from power surprised most observers who had become used to seeing the Soviet leader evading and overcoming countless difficult situations. The taking over of power, apparently by elements linked to the faction opposing Gorbachev's political reforms, and the declaration of a state of emergency in several parts of the country, could result in a serious situation, namely a return to a dictatorial system similar to the one that prevailed when Gorbachev took office.

In fact, the reforms are so far-reaching that to try to reverse the process the new leaders will have to use extremely harsh measures which will be hardly accepted by those who have learned to love democracy after so many years. This, however, is not to say that a return to the past does not count on significant support from many layers of Soviet society who, above all, long for tranquillity and have witnessed an increase in the country's problems and unemployment during the difficult economic changes.

Whereas Gorbachev seemed to have been able to reach an almost unlikely balance between reformers and conservatives, his removal will undoubtedly lead to a hardening of positions, with the risk of dangerous splits which could also lead to a civil war.

It is not only within Soviet borders that the removal of Gorbachev might have highly disturbing effects. One must not ignore that perestroika signaled the crumbling of East European socialist regimes and of the Warsaw Pact, in addition to far-reaching changes in the international strategic order. Such changes have been regarded as the end of the Cold War which had been in place since the end of World War II. The new international relationship being built on the basis of positive relations and cooperation between the two superpowers could be at stake in view of that coup. A return to tension and confrontation is not unlikely. In view of the current geopolitical changes, things can never be the same again. The alternative will be a serious confrontation of unforeseen consequences.

Extremely important developments, not only to Soviets and Europeans but also to everybody else throughout the world, are likely to take place over the next few days or hours. One would expect that heads at the highest level will remain cool, otherwise any rush at this stage could lead to an uncontrollable situation with most serious consequences.

## Namibia

### Gorbachev's Removal of 'Global Concern'

MB2008120091 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1130 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] The Namibian Government has expressed concern about the well-being of Namibians in the Soviet Union following the removal from power of President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Namibian foreign minister, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, said about 200 Namibian students and nine embassy

staff were in the Soviet Union. Mr. Gurirab said President Gorbachev's overthrow was a matter of global concern because of the important position the Soviet Union held.

Mr. Gurirab noted that the improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have contributed to the attainment of Namibian independence last year and the signing of a cease-fire in the civil war in neighboring Angola.

### SWAPO Names Preparatory Committee Members

MB1708040091 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
12 Aug 91 p 3

[Unattributed report: "SWAPO Announces Its Congress Committee"]

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] on Friday announced the names of a 27-strong National Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming SWAPO Congress.

The list of members is as follows: Moses Garoeb, chairperson (Windhoek); Hidipo Hamutenya, Niko Bessinger, Dr Mose Tjitendero, Pashukeni Shoombe, Ellen Musialela, Martin Kapewasha, Tjekero Tweya, Reverend Karuaera, Mburumba Kerina and Jeremiah Nambinga from Windhoek; Reinhold Muremi, Rundu; Uusko Nghaamwa, Ohangwena; Prince Shiimi, Ondangwa; Pastor Dian du Toit, Bethanie; Nentina Links, Maltahohe; Zeenari Kaihiva, Gobabis; Paulus Haipare, Otjiwarongo; Ezekial Uirab, Khorixas; Jason Angula, Swakopmund; Simon Kaukungwa, Tsumeb; Chief Goliath, Mariental; Billy Mwaningange, Ondangwa; Titus Mwailepeni, Oshakati; Tumbe Tjiirora, Opuwo; George Bupilo, Katima; and Kaphas/Huseb [name as published], Keetmanshoop.

### Former SWAPO Member on Validity of Congress

MB1708040891 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 13 Aug 91 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "SWAPO Leaders Not To Be Trusted"]

[Text] The SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership should not be trusted to hold a democratic party congress by the end of this year, and demands from members for such a congress could lead to intimidation and political manoeuvring, a former SWAPO Youth League President, Mr Keshii Pelao Nathanael warned from Stockholm yesterday.

"Even if the SWAPO leadership should be forced to determine the date on which the Congress should be held, it is not sure that the Congress will take place, and if it is held it is not sure that it will be free and fair.

"While the holding of a SWAPO Congress has been a major need of the organisation, its demand has always been followed by cruel reprisals by a handful of SWAPO leaders

at the top," a letter from Mr Nathanael, faxed from Stockholm to THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA yesterday, read.

"It would be very naive for anyone to think that the leadership of SWAPO, led by the same leaders which have since 1969 been allergic to the idea of holding a party congress, would now so easily agree to hold a congress after all these years of remarkable corruption and cruel killings of its own innocent members.

"Although a congress is the only way out for the party to put its cards on the table and clean up its bloody history, the question remains: Who wants to expose whom? [no closing quotation mark as published]

Mr Nathanael goes on, saying that the possibility exists that the SWAPO leadership would first ensure its own position by handpicking only those loyal to the old clique, and then bring them to a secret meeting place and hold a "congress."

"Then they will issue a communique which says the Congress has been held and that the same leadership has been reelected.

"This kind of kangaroo congress is likely to be held to secure the leader's positions and to avoid questions as to who was responsible for all the tortures, killings and disappearances of SWAPO's own members.

"This will also secure the safety of the leadership from facing serious antagonism and personal exposure within its committee members."

He adds that should the SWAPO leadership wish to retain the respect and trust of its members, a fair and democratic congress will have to be held.

"However, we must remember that the imprisonments, tortures, killings and disappearances were born out of the demand for such a SWAPO Congress.

"In 1975 a decision was passed in a meeting between the SWAPO Youth League Executive Committee that a Congress would be held that year before December in Lusaka.

"The leadership of SWAPO was entrusted to set a date for the congress, but to our horror, we discovered later that SWAPO's leadership was to hold the congress in secrecy somewhere in Tanzania.

"When I discovered this plot, I together with many others in favour of holding an open congress, fell victims to SWAPO's violence and were imprisoned for more than two years, while many were killed by the Zambian army by order of the SWAPO leadership.

"Thereafter a kangaroo congress was proclaimed to have taken place within Namibia.

"It was also announced that the SWAPO clique had been re-elected. [no closing quotation marks as published]

## Zambia

### Kaunda Receives Gorbachev Removal 'With Shock'

*MB1908183691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Text] President Kaunda has received the news of the removal of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev with shock, saying the world will never be the same without Comrade Gorbachev's leadership. Comrade Kaunda stated that, had the Western world responded timely, Comrade Gorbachev's removal from power would have been averted.

Speaking in an interview with Geneva-based journalist (Jeana Leeds) of the Free Speaking Association, Comrade Kaunda said Comrade Gorbachev needed a lot of assistance which was denied by the West. The president referred to a recent meeting of the ('Big Seven') industrialized nations [word indistinct] that Comrade Gorbachev left empty-handed.

### Bank Governor Announces 'Taking Over' of BBCI

*MB1608200691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[Text] Bank of Zambia Governor Jacques Bussieres today announced the taking over of Bank of Credit and Commerce [BCC] Zambia Limited by an indigenous financial institution, the Union Bank. Announcing the takeover at a press conference in Lusaka, Mr. Bussieres said the Union Bank has paid BCC International \$2 million for BCC Zambia. He said Union Bank which has increased its equity to 214 million kwacha will soon formally take over the banking business of BCC Zambia as soon as legal matters are finalized. Union Bank of Zambia which is chaired by businessman Oliver Irwin, Member of Parliament John Kalenga, and Mr. Enoch Kavindele, was registered in 1986.

### Carter Accepts Invitation To Monitor Elections

*MB1708122491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 17 Aug 91*

[Text] The former United States President Jimmy Carter says he has accepted an invitation from President Kenneth Kaunda and the leaders of opposition parties to help monitor multiparty general elections in Zambia which are scheduled to take place on October 31. Mr. Carter said he would join the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in providing staff for the supervision of the election. He said the people of Zambia would take a momentous step forward when they voted in the election, the first multiparty poll in the country in more than 20 years. Mr. Carter said the elections presented a special opportunity for Zambia to make a successful transition from a one-party political system to multiparty democracy.



## Zimbabwe

### Opposition Head Denies Receiving Money From RSA

MB1908173891 Dakar PANA in English 1704 GMT  
19 Aug 91

[Text] Harare, 19 Aug. (ZIANA/PANA)—Edgar Tekere, chairman of the split-riven opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) Monday [19 August] in Harare denied allegations in the South African press that his ZUM has received financial support from Pretoria's slush fund. If there are people alleging we received money from South Africa, it is for the South African Government to answer. We haven't (received money). It is the same old story, he said.

The WEEKLY MAIL newspaper of South Africa, which uncovered details of the South African Government secret funding of right wing organisations, reported that ZUM was among 12 groups in and outside South Africa that had received unspecified amounts of cash. Pretoria's slush fund had been established to finance organisations whose activities would undermine the liberation movements, combat sanctions against the regime and murder political activists.

The WEEKLY MAIL has published some details about Pretoria's secret funding of organisations opposed to it or its opponents internationally.

### \* Tekere Expelled From ZUM Party Presidency

91AF1311A Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English  
23 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) leader Edgar Tekere has been expelled from the political party he formed nearly two years ago.

The party's publicity and information secretary, Mr. Wurayayi Zembe, told a Press briefing in Harare yesterday that following recent developments within ZUM, the national executive council had resolved to relieve Mr. Tekere of his duties.

"A resolution has been passed by the national council on behalf of the party and the people, who elected council members, to relieve Tekere of his duties and responsibilities as president of ZUM," said Mr. Zembe.

Mr. Zembe said the decision was unanimously reached at a council meeting where Mr. Emmanuel Magoche was appointed acting president.

He said Mr. Tekere had rejected both the constitution and the leadership structure of the party adopted at Wha Wha

Prison in Gweru following the arrest of members of the party attending a provincial meeting on 18 and 19 May.

The new structure had elevated Mr. Patrick Kombayi to the post of national chairman, Dr. Masipula Sithole to the post of secretary-general and Mr. Tekere to that of president of the party.

Mr. Zembe said Mr. Tekere's allegations against some members of the national executive council had proved that he had failed to respect the democratic will of the people and had refused to be bound by the party's constitution.

He said Mr. Tekere's actions and utterances had been noted by the national council to have been detrimental to the party.

"The national council," Mr. Zembe said, "has noted that the veteran nationalist (Tekere) has become tired of politics and has to be retired."

Mr. Zembe also announced that the executive council had accepted the resignation of the party's secretary-general, Dr. Masipula Sithole.

Dr. Sithole is reported to have dissociated himself from the Wha Wha declaration adopted by some members of the national council but rejected by Mr. Tekere.

Mr. Tekere announced on 18 June that eight "dissident" members of ZUM had been suspended pending the decision of the national steering committee which he headed.

The eight included, Mr. Emmanuel Magoche, Mr. Wurayayi Zembe, Mr. Davison Gomo, and Dr. Masipula Sithole.

Mr. Tekere singled out Mr. Zembe and Mr. Gomo whom he accused of carrying out an assignment on behalf of external forces.

In his address as the acting president, Mr. Magoche said the leadership crisis that had engulfed the party had been finally resolved, in apparent reference to Mr. Tekere's expulsion.

He said ZUM now had a wholly elected leadership and had moved from one-man leadership exercised by its former president.

"ZUM has a team of leaders raring to go forward and the people of Zimbabwe could be assured that they have a democratic ZUM party," Mr. Magoche said.

He dismissed the likelihood of Mr. Tekere refusing to accept the decision reached by the national executive council, saying it was a decision of the people who, he said, were democratically elected to lead ZUM.

## Ghana

### Commentary Reviews Gorbachev's Ouster

AB1908163291 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Affal Maneh commentary]

[Text] Events of monumental nature have begun unfolding in the Soviet Union with the replacement of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev as president. Since his assumption of office in 1985, Mr. Gorbachev has transformed the political landscape of the Soviet Union and, indeed, the allied countries in Eastern Europe.

His reforms, as epitomized by perestroika and glasnost, infused an element of democracy in the communist systems at home and abroad. This enabled the ordinary citizen to enjoy certain basic freedoms while shortcomings, which were hitherto considered as taboos, were exposed in the media.

At the global level, Mr. Gorbachev will go down in history for being instrumental in removing the iron curtain between the East and West. The reduced risk of war is the fruit of his political acumen in forging an unprecedented superpower cooperation.

However, efforts by Mr. Gorbachev to give a human face to communism at home and to prevent a military confrontation had been at a very high price. The cost of living in the Soviet Union continuously rose high as Mr. Gorbachev's popularity inexorably waned. His reforms triggered off a wave of rebellion with a number of republics breaking away or threatening to do so.

The attempt to give a human face to communism removed the central power of the Soviet Union and then led to Eastern European countries destroying their links with Moscow. It cannot be disputed that the existence of Eastern Europe and communism meant massive aid to developing countries as well as the liberation movements.

However, the collapse of the Eastern Bloc as a political and economic entity has put the Third World at a disadvantaged position as economic assistance is diverted to the new European democracies, contrary to assurances by the West.

One backlash of Mr. Gorbachev's political initiative is the imbalance of global power. It was clear that the world was becoming unipolar instead of bipolar with the United States calling all shots in international affairs.

It was Communism which made the Soviet Union what she was in the pre-Gorbachev era. Little wonder, therefore, that Mr. Gorbachev has been under strong accusation of presiding over the decline in the superpower status of the Soviet Union and even the sale of the country to the West.

In fact, the hardliners were not going to forgive him for what they saw as ideological surrender. Moscow's level of economic, political, and military assistance to the Third World was directly proportional to the degree of commitment to the socialist cause. So the political demise of Mr. Gorbachev may mean little to these countries.

Proponents of freedom and Western style democracy as well as opponents of ideological confrontation and global militarism will definitely attempt to resist the reintroduction of orthodox communism. This, perhaps, explains the imposition of a six-month period of emergency rule in the Soviet Union.

As a way of avoiding international isolation, the Soviet leadership claims that measures so far taken do not mean a glide into repression. But how effectively this leadership will straddle the delicate line between satisfying the reformers and hardliners remains to be seen.

### Committee of Experts Proposes Draft Constitution

AB1708110591 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] The draft constitution proposed by the committee of experts says the president will be elected by universal adult suffrage and will be the head of state, head of government, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Anyone who would want to contest the presidency should be a citizen of Ghana by birth, does not, in any way, owe allegiance to any other country, has attained the age of 40, and is otherwise qualified to be elected as a member of parliament. The committee recommends the limitation of the presidential tenure to two terms, each term being four years.

The draft says the president would appoint as prime minister, the leader of the political party that commands numerical majority in the house as was provided for in the 1969 Constitution.

On the appointment of ministers, the committee says the majority of ministers of state be appointed from among members of parliament. This notwithstanding, the committee proposes that the president may appoint a number of ministers not exceeding 40 percent of the total number of ministers from outside parliament. This should be upon the recommendation of the prime minister and subject to the approval of parliament. Such ministers should participate fully in the proceedings of parliament and be accorded all parliamentary privileges.

## Guinea-Bissau

### National Assembly Debates Political Party Laws

AB1908191691 Dakar PANA in English 1431 GMT  
19 Aug 91

[Text] Bissau, 19 Aug (ANG/PANA)—The Guinea-Bissau National Assembly began Monday [19 August] in

Bissau its second extraordinary session dedicated to the review of the country's laws on political parties. The objective of the session, being attended by President Joao Vieira, is to reduce the number of supporters a political party should have in order to be legalised. Currently the law requires that a party must have at least 2,000 supporters to be legalised. The one-day closed-door session is being chaired by the speaker, Tiago Aleluia Lopes.

In May 1991 parliament approved the first draft of the law on political parties and reviewed certain sections of the Constitution. The changes in the Constitution included the removal of an article which recognised the African Party [for the Independence] of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (the ruling PAIGC party) as the leading political force of the Guinea-Bissau society.

### Ivory Coast

#### Communique Announces Resumption of Classes 9 Sep

AB1708125191 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 16 Aug 91 p 7

[Communique issued by the Cabinet after its 14 August meeting in Abidjan]

[Text] The cabinet met today, 14 August 1991, from 1000 to 1530 under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The agenda was exclusively devoted to the university situation. The government will continue its discussion of school situation at its next meeting.

The debates afforded the president of the Republic the opportunity to recall that Ivoirians must first of all count on themselves. He explained that the true union of all components of the nation is a necessity on which real peace in our country will depend. The good shepherd is therefore the one that knows how to bring his flocks together.

It was in conformity with this philosophy that the president has held various consultation meetings for several months with students and teachers of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in order to bring serenity back to Ivorian schools.

The cabinet therefore expressed satisfaction with the decision by the National Union For Research and Higher Education [SYNARES] to resume work on 13 August 1991.

Consequently, the cabinet has made the following decisions: Lectures at the university will resume on 9 September 1991, in order to complete the 1990-91 university year. The University Council and Faculty Assemblies will draw the timetable for lectures and exams. Security forces will be withdrawn from the university campus. The ban on the freedom to hold nonacademic meetings on the campus and residence halls will be lifted.

Furthermore, the public prosecutor will be asked to withhold court action against members of the bureau of the erstwhile Federation of Students and Pupils of Ivory Coast [FESCI]. Regarding court action against those involved in the murder of the student, Thierry Zebie Zirignon, the government has asked the public prosecutor to do all in his power to promptly end ongoing legal procedures.

The other problems raised by the students and teachers will be examined by the government and the decisions announced at the right moment.

All these measures are geared toward the willingness to promote the relaxation of tension and appeasement that has always marked the head of state's action.

### Liberia

#### Ivorian Foreign Minister Meets With Sawyer

AB2008135091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] The foreign minister of Ivory Coast, Mr. Amara Essy, yesterday held consultations with the president of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, Dr. Amos Sawyer, in Monrovia. An Executive Mansion news release says the consultations focused on the current Liberian peace process.

Meanwhile, the Ivorian foreign minister says his government will work with all parties to the Liberian conflict and the five-member West African ad hoc committee to ensure a peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis. Mr. Essy made the statement yesterday during an interview with ELBC upon arrival at James Spriggs Payne Airfield in Sinkor. The Ivorian foreign minister, who paid a one-day working visit to Monrovia, said he was sent by the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to hold a special consultative meeting with the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer. On the question of what role his government is playing relative to the Liberian crisis, he said the Ivory Coast will not pursue any unilateral undertaking, but will work with all concerned groupings to resolve the crisis in Liberia.

At the Spriggs Payne Airfield to receive the Ivorian foreign minister was Liberia's minister of foreign affairs, Bacchus Matthews, who welcomed his Ivorian counterpart and wished him a fruitful stay in Liberia.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Matthews says the involvement of the Ivory Coast and the disposition of President Houphouet-Boigny to play a major role in the Liberian crisis is a positive development. He said progress has been made, including the question of disarming and encampment of all factions in the Liberian conflict. Foreign Minister Matthews was speaking yesterday to ELBC News at the James Spriggs Payne Airfield prior to the arrival of the Ivorian foreign minister, Mr. Amara Essy. He said with the involvement of la Cote d'Ivoire in the Liberian crisis he is hopeful that the question of

peace is a matter that Liberians will have to decide. Mr. Matthews further noted that Liberians on all sides have to go beyond where they are and pursue a political solution to the problem.

## Nigeria

### Government Studying Developments in Soviet Union

AB1908184791 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] The Federal Government said today that it was studying the latest developments in the Soviet Union following the removal from office of the former president, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. The external affairs minister, Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, told State House correspondents shortly after a routine consultation with President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks that a statement would be issued on the situation at the appropriate time. On whether Mr. Gorbachev's removal would result in bringing back the era of cold war between the two superpowers, Retired Major General Nwachukwu said the current trend in world affairs did not give such a conclusion. He said following current moves toward enhancing peace and cooperation among nations, no country would want to retard any tangible progress recorded so far in this direction.

## Sierra Leone

### Momoh Denies Choosing Vice Presidential Candidate

AB1908103591 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Excerpts] President Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh has described as a blatant lie the idea being perpetuated by certain individuals that he has already chosen his running mate for the next presidential elections. President Momoh, who was speaking on the issue for the first time since it was widely reported in the local press two weeks ago, said he has neither nominated a running mate nor does he even know yet whether he will contest the elections.

The president, however, made it clear that at the appropriate time, when he finally makes up his mind on contesting the presidential elections, he will rely on God's guidance in the search for a running mate who, according to the new multiparty constitution, will eventually become the vice president if his party wins the elections. President Momoh clarified his position on the matter yesterday when a county delegation from the Tunkaly Chiefdom in the Kandy District called on him at State House to donate 15 cows and 150,000 leones towards the war effort. The head of state also spoke of the transition to multiparty democracy which, he said, is going on fine unlike in other places where it has been countered by chaos and violence. He, however, reminded the delegation that with the introduction of multipartyism, different games and strategies are being developed which are merely [word indistinct] and not in

the national interest. Citizens should therefore be alert and should also be able to differentiate between truth and falsehood in the propaganda and psychological warfare now being used by certain people, he said.

President Momoh pointed out that Sierra Leone was once a multiparty democracy until 1978 when it changed to a one-party system of government. The practice of a multiparty democracy is therefore not a new political culture to Sierra Leone as long as it is practiced in the like manner.

Commenting on the rebel invasion, which he described as one of the major problems facing the country, President Momoh lamented that it has caused considerable problems for our people, particularly those in the eastern and southern provinces, but hoped that with the strength, courage, and ability, we shall soon repel the invaders completely from our territory. He assured the delegation that our troop, with the help of our combined forces, are on the top of the situation and that very soon, we shall receive military supplies from the People's Republic of China and the Arab Republic of Egypt to help us in repelling the aggressors.

Mr. Momoh also expressed confidence that after a long period of suffering in trying to fulfill the conditionalities of the IMF, the government is now within a measurable distance in reaching a program with the international monetary institution to help restore [words indistinct] the economy. [passage omitted]

In his remarks, Paramount Alimamy Kandesory I stressed the need for Sierra Leoneans to close their ranks against the invaders and urged the president to also rout unpatriotic Sierra Leoneans who are inimical to the national interest. [passage omitted]

### Government Forces Capture Border Town of Zimmi

AB1908204591 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 19 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Government of Sierra Leone has finally something major to be pleased about in their five-month fight against rebels. They crossed from Liberia in March, since when government troops have had great difficulty containing them in the east of the country. And the rebels have gained control of certain areas. Christo Johnson has been speaking to top military commander Major General Tarawale, and from Freetown, telexed this report:



[Begin studio announcer recording] Major General Tarawale was in a very happy mood when he spoke to newsmen this morning. He said that Zimmi town, the gateway to the Liberian border, had been successfully recaptured over the weekend after a long battle with rebel forces. The general said, and I quote, the recapturing of Zimmi is very significant. It is on the way to the Mano River Union Bridge on the border with Liberia, and it will mean that NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels will no longer be able to infiltrate men across the border from the South. I am now confident that victory over the rebels is in sight.

He said that in the battle to recapture the town, eight government soldiers sustained serious bullet wounds and were taken to Bo Hospital for treatment; 100 rebels, he claimed, were killed.

According to another military source, when the rebels retreated from the town, they took a number of the local inhabitants with them, and by the time the government troops got in, Zimmi was more or less deserted.

The recapture of Zimmi town and the taking of Pujehun about a month ago is very timely since voting on the multiparty referendum is due to take place there next week. Now people from the southern region will be able to cast their votes. It will also mean a chance for families to be reunited. One man in Freetown who comes from the area, Sheku Massaquoi, told me this afternoon: I am leaving Freetown tomorrow for Zimmi to search for my wife and two sons. I have not seen them now for the past five months. [end recording]

### Togo

#### National Conference Renews Trust in Presidium

AB1908220791 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0615 GMT 18 Aug 91

[Statement issued by the Presidium of the National Conference in Lome on 17 August; read at the conference by Monsignor Kpodzro]

[Text] Following the behavior that smacks of lack of respect and trust and particularly the defamatory statements by certain participants after the visit by the chairman of the Presidium and the two vice chairmen to the head of state, thus seriously casting suspicion on his credibility, the Presidium of the sovereign National Conference has decided to make the following statement:

1. The Presidium is an organ of the National Conference and can only accomplish its mission by enjoying the trust of the Conference.
2. The Presidium thinks it is a political body that should play the role of moderator in the supreme interest of the nation.
3. The Presidium feels that its essential task is to do all in its power to ensure the success of the National Conference. It must therefore make use of all the appropriate political and diplomatic means to achieve this end. This implies contact with the various players of the political game in Togo, without any preference. It is in this light that the Presidium had to meet, on several occasions, with the leaders of the opposition political parties as well as members of the government and the president of the Republic.
4. In consequence of the above, the Presidium solemnly asks the plenary assembly of the sovereign National Conference to take its responsibility before the nation and history by clearly indicating its trust, or lack thereof, in the Presidium.
5. If the trust is withdrawn, the Presidium will consider its mission as ended.

Adopted in Lome on 17 August 1991, the Presidium

[After the statement is read, Presidium President Kpodzro speaks to the National Conference: "We would like to ask the assembly to pronounce itself. Those who renew their trust in the Presidium are asked to show their hands. Those who are of contrary view—those who are against—should also show their hands. Thank you. Those who abstain should also show their hands. Thank you. Your trust in the presidium has been maintained and renewed. We will do our best. Thank you."]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

23 Aug. 1991

